

"EARNESTNESS IN LIFE, EVEN WHEN CARRIED TO AN EXTREME, IS SOMETHING VERY NOBLE AND GREAT." HUMBOLDT

ALLIES CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE ON ALL FRONTS

Astride the Arras-Cambrai sector the Canadians made a dent of two miles in the German lines and met with excellent success. Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of at least three good sized towns in his communique today.

South of the Scarpe river Haig announced successes together with the further advance of his troops.

The French War Department authorizes the announcement of new operations and accompanying gains in the Oulchy-le-Chateau sector and the repulse of two violent counter attacks by the Huns.

On every sector the Allies continue their grand advance and their dispatches indicate victories on a wide front or rather localized victories on all the fronts.

Not the least of the important events transpiring today was an advance by the Indians and Canadians in the Lys sector in the extreme north of the Hindenburg line.

The capture of Mt. Kemmel, reported in The Progress on Saturday, was confirmed by later dispatches and is taken as another evidence of the waning strength of the German army. When the Huns took this important point from the British some months ago they sacrificed thousands of men to do it and unless their man-power is waning they would hardly have permitted the British to recover it. Aside from this confirmation there was little new to report in the Sunday dispatches.

Peronne, the railroad center at the bend of the Somme, taken by the Germans in their offensive of last March, was recaptured yesterday by Australian troops, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight. Bouchavesnes, Rancourt, Flamincourt and St. Denis, in the same sector, also have been occupied. The English and Australians in these operations took more than 2000 prisoners.

A supplementary official statement says that the British captured in August 51,318 prisoners, 657 guns, more than 5750 machine guns and 1000 trench mortars.

BLISS MEETINGS A HUGE SUCCESS

The Rev. P. P. Bliss memorial meeting held at Hyde City by Evangelist Rev. O. B. Poulson was a particularly pleasant occasion and was participated in by a large audience at both the afternoon and evening services.

In the afternoon the large tent was filled to overflowing and an especially pleasing program was rendered.

The musical program was confined entirely to the creations of the gifted hymn writer and the joining of the entire assemblage in the chorus of the old time favorites showed the impression his inspiring words and praises have made on the people generally, especially of the older generation.

One of the chief features of the occasion was the presence and singing of Prof. James Bloom, "Singing Jim Bloom" if you will have it so, who taught our fathers and mothers through the entire region Rev. Bliss' soul-inspiring words set to pleasing music in the long ago. Prof. Bloom sang "Pull For the Shore" with all his old-time vigor and was heartily applauded for his effort.

S. C. Watts and wife, of Curwensville, sang a duet very pleasingly and Miss Alva Shaw, of Clearfield sang the solo part to "The Light of the World" assisted by the Clearfield Liberty Chorus. The Lib-
erty Chorus also sang one of Rev. Bliss' most popular pieces "Hold the Fort."

A local quartette also rendered some of the favorites.

Rev. O. B. Poulson gave a highly interesting talk on the life and achievement of the great song writer, and gave many reasons for the pride Clearfield county should take in the fact that Rev. Bliss was born and spent a number of the early years of his life in Clearfield county.

The entire population of Siberia is estimated at little more than 7,000,000.

THE LABORING MEN



WHO are the laboring men?

We are the laboring men:
We, the muscle of the tribes and lands,
With sun-trod faces and horn-gloved hands;
With well-patched garments, stained and coarse—
With untrained voices, heavy and hoarse;
Who brave the death of the noontide heats,
Who mow the meadows and pave the streets,
Who push the plow by the smooth-faced sod,
Or climb the crags with a well-filled hod.

Yes, we are the laboring men—
The genuine laboring men.
And each, somewhere in the stormy sky,
Has a sweet love-star, be it low or high;
For pride have we to do and dare,
And a heart have we to cherish and care;
And power have we—for, lose our brawn,
And where were your flourishing cities gone?
Or bind our hands or fetter our feet,
And what would the gaunt world find to eat?
Aye, where were your gentry then?
For we are the laboring men!

WHO are the laboring men?

We are the laboring men:
We of the iron and waterway,
Whom fire and steam and tide obey;
Who stab the sea with a prow of oak,
Who blot the sky with a cloud of smoke,
Who bend the breezes unto our wills,
And feed the looms and hurry the mills;
Who oft have the lives of a thousand known
In the hissing valves that hold our own!

Yes, we are the laboring men—
The genuine laboring men.
And though a coat may a button lack,
And though a face be sooty and black,
And though the words be heavy of flow,
And new-called thoughts come tardy and slow,
And though rough words in a speech may blend,
A heart's a heart, and a friend's a friend,
And power have we, but for our skill,
The wave would drown and the sea would kill;
And where were your gentry then?
Aye, we are the laboring men!

WHO are the laboring men?

We who stand in the ranks of trade
And count the tallies that toil has made;
Who guard the coffers of wealth untold,
And ford the streams of glistening gold;
Who send the train on its breathless trips,
And rear the buildings and sail the ships;
And though our coats be a trifle fine,
And though our diamonds flash and shine,

Yet we are the laboring men—
The genuine laboring men.
We bolt the gates of the angry seas,
We keep the nation's granary keys;
The routes of trade we have built and planned
Are veins of life to a hungry land.
And power have we in our peaceful strife,
For a nation's trade is a nation's life;
And take the sails of our commerce in,
Where were your "artisans' pails of tin?"
Aye, where were your laborers then?
For we are the laboring men!

WHO are not the laboring men?

They're not the laboring men,
They who creep in dens and lanes
To rob their betters of honest gains;
The rich who stoop to devour the poor,
The tramps who beg from door to door,
The rogues who love a darkened sky,
And steal and rob, and cheat and lie;
The loafing wights and senseless bloats
Who drain their pockets to wet their throats.
They're not the laboring men—
The genuine laboring men.
And all true hearts that the price would give
For honest joy and a right to live,
And every soul to truth alive,
Willing to thrive and let others thrive,
Should rise with a true and steady hand
And mark these foes with a villain brand,
And shame them into the ranks of toil,
Or crush them under their kindred soil.

Away from the laboring men—
The genuine laboring men.



BEGINNING TOMORROW

The wonderful story of Dr. Davis, dentist to the Kaiser and his family for fourteen years in Berlin, will be started in The Progress with tomorrow's issue. We know of no way in which the average American can get a better understanding of the true personality of the Kaiser than by the reading of this wonderful story where in is given the many comments of the Kaiser on America and the other Allies. The Kaiser was especially fond of Dr. Davis and talked freely to him about the war. Don't miss a chapter of this story. Tell your friends to look for it in The Progress.

Cameron Waite, Danville
John H. Davis, Philadelphia
John Devins, Philadelphia
Charles Douglas, Philadelphia
William Kelly, Philadelphia
Joseph Kozicki, Ashley
Julio Merola, Philadelphia
Normal Murphy, Scranton
John E. Myers, Philadelphia
Howard Shue, Schaffersburg

DIED OF DISEASE

Lt. Garrett Cochran, Williamsport
Lt. Harry Hill, Pittston

THE SUNDAY LIST

Killed in action 10
Wounded severely 110
Died of wounds 5
Died of disease 1
Wounded, degree undetermined 77
Total 203

KILLED IN ACTION

Wm. McCaffrey, Washington
WOUNDED SEVERELY
Corp. Paul J. Evans, Scranton
Corp. George Fuller
Robert Hahn, Pottsville

Nine-tenth of the inhabitants of western Siberia are engaged in agriculture.

Best General Fertilizer.

Stable manure is the best general fertilizer that can be applied in the orchard.

To allow a child to look into the mirror before it is a month old will cause it trouble in teething.

To rob a swallow's nest built in a fire house was held in the olden time to be a more fearful sacrifice than to steal a chicken from a church.

If you dream of falling and are awakened by the faded jar of landing, it is a sign you are going to be ill. If you awake while still in mid-air you will continue in good health.

STRAIGHT TIPS

One thing worse than a quitter in a ship who is afraid to begin.

Even the most struggle is in need of a good many "straight tips."

MORE NATIONAL ARMY MEN FROM CLEARFIELD CO.

There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding of the requirements under the new man power registration act, and for the purpose of correcting false impressions concerning the age limit we publish herewith the clause in the act which specifies the ages affected. The act says: "Persons Required to Register:—All male persons who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set for registration by the President must register."

The President has designated September 12th as registration day therefore all males who have reached their 18th birthday and all not having reached the 46th milestone on life's journey by September 12th must register.

District No. 1 of Clearfield county will send 81 men to the different training camps this week. The number of men in each call, with their time of entrainment and the camp to which they are assigned follows:

Twelve of the following list will go to Camp Forrest, Georgia on Wednesday, September 4th:
Forty three of the following list will leave Thursday September 5th for Camp Greenleaf, Georgia:
Sixteen of the following list will leave Friday, September 6th for Camp Dix, N. J. for limited service:

208 Nicholson, Orvis A., Clearfield
214 Fauvel, Rex Earl, Clearfield
225 Moore, Clarence A., Clearfield
228 Wyszozie, Gust, Winburne
229 Anderson, William, Philipsburg
237 Shaw, Homer, West Decatur
1831 Rolley, Herman J., Youngstown
235 Sirm, William, Muncie
240 Fleming, Walter L., Lane
243 Royer, Richard F., Frenchville
245 McAtee, Francis S., O'Shanter
246 Sipe, Lenn T., N. Y. City
247 Tiso, Luigi, Clearfield
248 Potter, Dudley George, Karthaus
250 Lindsay, Grant L., Decatur
33 Boyle, Adam H., O'Shanter
86 Leigey, William M., Coudley
67 Olson, Adolph, Grassflat
88 Bilanish, Stephen, Philipsburg
105 Lope, Richard, Munson
107 Berkiski, Mike Jr., Munson
108 Bruno, Secondo, Morrisdale
109 Rothrock, Emory E., Glen Richey
112 Gavlock, John, Drifting
114 Matieka, Joseph, Hawk Run
118 Lewis, Charles T., Morrisdale
122 Odell, Adolf Carl, Munson
124 Lansberry, Dudley R., Woodland
127 Johns, George D., Philipsburg
128 Sotock, George, Hawk Run
129 Palmistro, Mike, Allport
134 Shaw, Glen E., Clearfield
136 Patterson, Thomas J., Clearfield
147 Strange, Walton E., Morrisdale
151 Nearhood, L. Bryan, Surveyor
152 Vashinski, John, Philipsburg
153 Eckenode, Joseph C., Curwensville
154 Reid, Wm., Alln, O'Shanter
160 Wost, Joseph C., Clearfield
161 Bumgarner, Earl E., Clearfield
162 Stevens, Herbert B., Wallaceton
164 Anderson, Victor S., Munson
169 Welker, Rollie E., urwensville
171 Kennard, Robert W., Clearfield
172 Clark, Thomas A., Philipsburg
173 Valimont, Lloyd J., Coudley
174 Ross, Charles A., Karthaus
273 Mann, Thomas E., Pottersdale
182 Auella, Joe, Curwensville
183 McCormick F. Boyd, Clearfield
186 Love, Wm. A., Winburne
191 Livergood, Alfred D., Clearfield
198 Hammell, Adam Wm., Clearfield
203 Scott, Eugene Winburne
205 Snavey, Francis B., Clearfield
207 Prechel, Julius, Munson
212 Trump, Clement, Bigler
213 Grafius, Clair John, Woodland
217 Ericson, Eric O., Munson
218 Bailey, Robert O., Morrisdale
223 Beeley, McKinley, Hawk Run
227 Stewart, Ross W., Allport

1040 Ogden, Ralph A., Clearfield
1219 Renaud, L. H., Karthaus
The following men will leave District No. 3, Clearfield county, September 4th, 1918. These men will report at the office of the Local Board September 4th at 10.00 a. m. They will go to Camp Forest, Lytle, Ga.

Jos. L. Minewasser, Ocoola Mills.
John A. empy, Ocoola Mills.
John LeGere, Houtsdale.
Emil J. Huber, Houtsdale.
Leonard Burns, Houtsdale.
Alfred Brown, Houtsdale.
Frank Neving, Smithmill.
Charles Y. Zimmerman, Madera.
Joseph A. Grobocsky, Madera.
Max V. Derbique, Philipsburg.
William Frew, Westover.
Nelson O. Lewis, Berwindale.
Jonathan C. Kephart, Madera.
George Burckhill, Houtsdale.
Lawrence Kephart, Madera.
Samuel Misrock, Beccaria.
Robert P. McCullum, Ocoola Mills.
Ralph E. Britton, Brisbia.
James L. Kephart, Irvona.
Al W. Kline, Houtsdale.
Carl H. Davis, Madera.
Peter E. Heifer, Houtsdale.

Substitutes
Larns I.Y. Westover, Westover.
Paul James Farran, Renova.
Steve A. Kitko, Ramey.
Herman Montgomery, Karthaus.
Judson A. Barrett, Karthaus.
Substitutes who do not leave for camp on this date will leave September 5th.

The following men will leave for Camp Greenleaf, Ga., September 5th. These men will report at the Ogan House at 10.00 a. m.

Larns L. Westover, Westover.
Paul J. Farran, Renova.
Steve A. Kitko, Ramey.
Herman Montgomery, Karthaus.
Judson A. Barrett, Karthaus.
Bryan M. Cehnyder, West Decatur
Elmer Nelson, Ramey.
Victor G. Gearhart, Lumber City.
William J. Peterson, Coalport.
Chauncey Morris, New Millport.
Amey Lecker, Houtsdale.
Charles A. Keith, Coalport.
Thomas Kerfoot, Philipsburg.
David L. Norton, Houtsdale.
Russell R. loom, Berwindale.
Robert Cree Patterson, Berwindale.
George Chencharick, Morann.
Clair Cross, McCarty.
James H. French, Boardman.
John Cavalier, Madera.
Benj. F. C. Craggs, New Millport.
Joseph N. O'Brien, Ocoola Mills.
William C. Fuge, Houtsdale.
Frank B. Foster, Boardman.
Earl R. Latherow, Rosebud.
Ira H. Salsgiver, Smithmill.
M. Francis Byers, Coalport.
Albert W. Myers, Ocoola Mills.
Ralph G. McGarvey, Berwindale.
Andrew Plutko, Morann.
John Bendetta, Ocoola Mills.
L. Eugene Hile, Lumber City.
Clayton J. Ross, Kerroon.
Thomas Gimnick, Philipsburg.
Lynn Greenway, Madera.
Henry Richardson, Madera.
Clarence R. Hartman, Philipsburg.
Arthur Hutchinson, Houtsdale.
Wmfield G. Pearce, Berwindale.
William H. Bennett, Utahville.
Joseph F. Swails, Philipsburg.
Joseph B. Mclesky, Ocoola Mills.
Guy Clark Gilligan, Irvona.
Paul J. Leynaud, West Moshannon.
Leonard Dewey Bloom, Berwindale.
Joe Lucas, Smokerun.
David M. Salsgiver, Smithmill.
Willie R. Brandon, Ocoola Mills.
Ona Howard Lewis, Berwindale.
J. E. Mulson, Houtsdale.
William R. Gould, Brisbia.
John A. Dunkie, Jr., Ocoola Mills.
William J. Ball, Glen Hope.
Raymond J. Bratton, Irvona.
Merle Cross, Utahville.
Al Raymond Neving, Beccaria.
Leonard L. Owens, Berwindale.
Reuben Fagan, Irvona.
Edward B. Waddell, Coalport.
David Jasper, Rosebud.
Andrew T. Zukutney, Brisbia.
Quay V. Moore, Westover.
Albert W. Stone, Ocoola Mills.
Tony Raab, Madera.
Herman A. Srock, Ginter.
Paul G. Finnigan, Philipsburg.
Dolph Conrad, Rosebud.
Ernest C. Shore, Rosebud.
Harry Gould Adam, Houtsdale.

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NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS

CURWENSVILLE

Frank L. and Will Robinson finished the re-painting and trimming up of several rooms in the Locust street school building Saturday, which will give them a more cheerful appearance.

Thad Cassidy is remodeling his River street property. The interior is being altered to make more room and convenient. On open stairway is being put in and cellar improvements made. When the work on the house is completed Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy will have one of the neatest and most commodious dwellings on that street.

Miss Jeanette Weber arrived on Saturday from Youngstown, O., and will remain through the winter with her aunt Mrs. Lottie Bixler, becoming a pupil in the high school.

A goodly sprinkling of Curwensville folks attended the camp meeting at Mineral Springs Sunday. The Crescent band was also in attendance and furnished excellent music throughout the day.

About two-thirds of Curwensville's population went to Clearfield today and helped to swell the big crowd enjoying the excellent program of amusements furnished at the county seat.

Mrs. L. C. Bloom, a former resident of the place, now of Phillipsburg was a guest of Mrs. J. P. Robinson and daughters over Sunday.

Miss Freda Weber returned Saturday to her home in Youngstown, O., after spending several months in Curwensville visiting with relatives.

Lynn Faust, of Pittsburgh is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Wm. Holden on Walnut street. Mr. Faust has just returned from a six weeks' trip thru the west and reports very good crop conditions throughout the country.

Miss "Belle" Volpe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michel Volpe, of Ridge avenue, and Peter Desile, of Pittsburgh, were married Wednesday evening, August 28th by Squire John A. Dale at his home on Susquehanna avenue.

Mrs. Fred P. Robinson and little son Robert who were the guests of relatives at DuBois the latter part of the week, returned to their home here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Mullon and son Frederick left for Camp Meade this morning to spend a week with their son, Russell, who is a drill sergeant.

Miss Mary Ammerman who has been visiting with friends at Sandy Ridge returned home yesterday morning.

E. PRICE ROWLES BARN BURNED

The large barn of E. Price Rowles, near Olanta, was burned to the ground between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening.

The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin as it is alleged Mr. Rowles saw the fire bug throw a lighted match into the hay scattered about on the barn floor and then make his getaway as the flames burst forth.

Mr. Rowles managed to get all his stock and a Ford car out of the barn, but an automobile and all his housed crops went up in smoke, entailing a loss of four or five thousand dollars.

Teeth Frozen.

This all happened when zero weather prevailed and the victim was Clifford Allshouse, county recorder of Clark county. When he woke up one of those cold mornings, his teeth were certainly not chattering with cold, he says, for they were frozen tight and he could not move them until they had been thawed out. You see he placed them in a tin of water and the water was a solid cake of ice. Indianapolis News.

Uncle Sam

Protects the dependents of his fighters with Life Insurance. Who will protect your dependents if you die

Helmbold & Stewart
1314 1/2 Snyder Block

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LABOR WAKING UP TO THE ADVANTAGES OF PROHIBITION.

Speaking of the marked benefits that have come to wage earners from statewide prohibition, Mr. Clint G. Houston, editor of the Denver Labor Bulletin says:

"Since the saloons were closed the money which went to the brewing and liquor interests, now goes to the families. The saloon, which was once hoarded as 'the poor man's club' is now known to have been his worst enemy. I do not believe that 15 per cent of the wage-earners of Colorado would ever again vote to re-establish the saloon. In fact, a census which I caused to be made of three building trades unions, one each in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, shows that when the beer amendment was up for adoption in 1916, only about 5 per cent in these three communities voted for it.

"If the wage-earners throughout the nation can be made to realize what a drain upon their incomes is removed by the passing of the saloon and how their own self-respect and the respect of others is enhanced thereby, they will not only assist in the elimination of the saloon from the various states yet licensing the liquor traffic, but will give support to the national prohibition amendment."

SALOONKEEPER NOT TREATED FAIRLY

A farmer told me that soon after he moved from the country into a little town a man came to him and wanted him to sign a petition for a saloon in his town, and he said, "No I won't sign it," and the man said, "Why?" He said, "Because they don't treat the saloonkeeper fairly." Now this applicant for a license had had many objections made to signing a petition, but never had one of this kind been made before, and so he said, "What do you mean by that?" Here is the explanation: "You think that your saloon will help the town, don't you?" "Yes, sir." "You think that it will bring business and improved trade, don't you?" "Yes, sir." "Well, now, if that saloon will do what you say it will do, it will bring trade and improve business, and help the town, they ought to give you a bounty for starting that saloon to help the town and not make you pay a big tax for helping the town with the saloon." Can you answer the logic of that man's argument?—William Jennings Bryan.

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR."

"When the senate's committee on agriculture was investigating the subject of foodstuffs, the liquor men denied that they consumed as much as the prohibitionists said they did. They declared that they used only one per cent of the grain.

All right, let's take them at their word. One per cent of the grain will feed one per cent of the people. This means 1,000,000 people, because there are 100,000,000 of us in this country. We shall probably send 1,000,000 soldiers to France.

This means that the liquor men have been wasting enough foodstuffs to feed every last man who goes to the trenches!

If food will win the war—as Hoover says—then the liquor men have a fearful responsibility resting upon them when they deliberately waste the food which would give life and strength to our soldiers.

But what about the man whose vote gives the liquor men the right to do this? Every vote for the drys will help save the soldiers at the front.—"Strengthen America" Campaign Committee.

DR. IRVING FISHER ON MODERATE DRINKING.

"The present movement for prohibition is making it clear that moderate drinking is a fallacy. Alcohol is always a narcotic. It paralyzes the brain on the heart beat. The judgment is made incapable of detecting the camouflage. It has been scientifically shown that the typesetter who takes one glass of beer is, to that extent, one-glass-of-beer drunk. The men and women who advocate moderation are responsible for much heavy drinking. The stamp of approval in the drawing-room makes alcohol a desirable commodity among the working class. . . . Alcohol consumes 5 1/2 per cent of the total food values of the United States and 13 per cent of our breadstuffs. It consumes fuel, transportation—the little neck of the bottle—and man-power. . . . If prohibition is good for wartime, it is better for peace, for that is a longer time. There is then time to establish for the nation the good habits formed in time of war."

MUST HAVE BOYS OR CLOSE UP.

What is your raw material, saloons? American boys. Say, I would not give one boy for all the saloons this side of h— . And they have to have 2,000,000 boys every generation. And then you tell me you are a man when you will vote for an institution like that. What do you want to do, pay taxes in money or in boys?—Billy Sunday.

"There is something more in patriotism than that which is measured by a court. That sort of patriotism is not worth having."—W. J. Bryan.

Carlin Taylor and family, of West Goshen, attended the Bliss memorial services at Erie City yesterday.

Classified Ads For Everybody

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A house in Wrigley Addition. Inquire 211 Second street. A24-11c

FOR SALE—One 500 foot steam boiler. Never used. A bargain for quick sale. Address Box 82, Clearfield, Pa. A27-11c

FOR SALE—Seed wheat at Stone House Farm; \$2.50 per bushel at farm. No sacks furnished. James Mitchell. A30-31c

FOR SALE—Dodge touring car. In good condition, five tires almost new. Will be sold cheap if sold at once. Good reasons for selling. Call 209 Nichols street, City. A30-31p

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Girl at once at F. B. Wilson's restaurant for kitchen work. Apply 216 Reed street. A29-11c

WANTED—Girls at the Clearfield laundry. A31-11w-ch

WANTED—Sales girls must be 21 or over. Apply Tuesday morning at second floor office from 10.30 to 11.30. Leitzeinger Bros. A31-21c

WANTED—Place as housekeeper. Inquire at this office at once. A31-31p

SHEEP RAISING INDUSTRY TO BE DISCUSSED

A meeting of all men interested in the sheep industry will be held in the Farm Bureau office, No. 1 Keystone Building, Clearfield, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. 3d, at 8 p. m. This meeting will be of special interest to those who have wool for sale.

THE "MARRYING SQUIRE"

Enoch F. Grice, and Cynthia Howells, of Lawrence township, were united in marriage by Esquire Milligan at his office in the Brown Building.

This made the 104th wedding the genial Justice has officiated at since assuming the cares of office.

CARNWATH SCHOOL HOUSE BURNED

The school house at Carnwath, Knox township, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday evening last.

HELPS WORKERS IN DENMARK

Labor Insurance Law Has Been Proved of Material Benefit to People in That Country.

In 1907 Denmark enacted a labor insurance law. Fully 111,000 persons and 60 per cent of the workmen in Denmark are now insured. (The proportion is 73 per cent of the men insurable and 23 per cent of the insurable women.) Practically all the industrial laborers are insured under the act.

Within the limits prescribed by the law, the conditions of unemployment insurance vary with each fund. The dues vary from the minimum of \$1.40 paid by the unskilled workmen to the maximum of \$7 per year paid by the workers in stone. The daily stipend is one, one and a half, or two krona, according to the financial status of the fund. A krona is equal to about 27 cents. The period of payment runs from 50 days in the year allowed the unskilled laborers to the maximum of 160 allowed the printers. The total amount of the benefits paid in 1912 was \$450,810, of which 53.8 per cent was distributed by the members; 21.9 per cent by the state, and 14.3 per cent by the communes. The sums spent in aid of unemployment from all sources for the five years, during which the act has been in operation, amounts to \$1,755,000.

In such times, and such moods as the time compels, labor is sure of just honor. Workers are certain to be valued at their true worth. Labor's holiday becomes more than ever the recognition of mighty forces of the most vital importance to all mankind.

All Labor Honorable.

It is harder to make a watch spring than to dig a ditch, harder to prepare the lens of a telescope than to make a watch spring, hard to measure exactly the length of the wave front of a certain element than to construct the most marvelous telescope.

What is needed in the world is realization of the fact that all labor is equally honorable when done earnestly, with dignity, self-respect, without hatred of those more fortunate, or contempt for those less fortunate.

FAVORED AT ONCE

Gompers Tells of Growth of Labor Day Celebration.

First Suggested, He Says, by P. J. McGuire, Then Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Samuel Gompers, founder and president of the American Federation of Labor, gave out for publication some interesting historical matter on the observance of Labor day.

"Undoubtedly the first suggestion of setting apart a day in each year to be observed as Labor day," said Mr. Gompers, "was conceived by the late P. J. McGuire, who was at that time secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. The suggestion occurred during the period when the Knights of Labor was in existence. P. J. McGuire being a member of that organization.

"Writing for the American Federationist in 1902, P. J. McGuire had this to say: "Pagan feasts and Christian observance have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved for this country, and for the American people, to give birth to Labor day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold.

Small Group Responsible. "More than all, the thought, the conception, yes, the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people, men active in uplifting their fellows and leading them to better conditions. It came from a little group in New York city, the Central Labor union, which had just been formed, and which in later years attained widespread influence.

"On May 3, 1882, the workers made the proposition. He urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year to be designated as 'Labor day' and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes. He advised the day should first be celebrated by a street parade, which would publicly show the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations. Next the parade should be followed by a picnic or a festival in some grove, the proceeds of the same to be divided in this semi-co-operative plan."

Observed as Festival Day. "It was further argued Labor day should be observed as one festival day in the year for public tribute to the genius of the American industry. There were other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civil and military spirit, but none representative of the industrial spirit, the great vital force of every nation. He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill the wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays. Many were the cogent reasons he advanced, and at once the idea was enthusiastically embraced.

First Parade and Festival. "The first Labor day parade and festival of the Central Labor union of New York city, September 5, 1882, was simply an imposing success. From that day on it became a fixed institution in the United States; observed today in every city of the land. The plan was next endorsed by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the general assembly of the Knights of Labor. It spread rapidly from city to city and from town to town. City councils and state legislatures took it up and made it a legal holiday, until finally, June 28, 1894, it became a national holiday by act of congress.

"The initial action taken setting apart one day in the year on which to review the activities and beneficial influence of organized labor occurred at the afternoon meeting of the third day of the fourth annual session of the federation, October 9, 1884, the convention being held in Schlessers' hall, Chicago. The resolution creating Labor day was introduced in the convention by A. C. Cameron, a delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, and was as follows: "Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage-workers, irrespective of sex, calling, or nationality."

"W. J. Hammond, representing the International Typographical union, from New Orleans, La., was president of this convention. The accredited delegates to this convention numbered only twenty-six.

ONE trouble of those who talk about the partnership between capital and labor is their lack of knowledge of how the partnership is conducted by those who control capital. It may be a partnership of a certain kind, but where capital makes all of the rules and insists that this is its right inasmuch as it owns the capital, and labor is forced to accept these rules without question, the quality of the partnership established is not calculated to give satisfactory dividends to those who toil for wages and who constitute by far the majority in this so-called partnership.—Molders' Journal.

Miss Martha Dunlap who spent the summer at Olanta has returned to Clearfield to resume her teaching.

SPECIAL TOUR-STAR CAST

THOMAS W. ROSS AMELIA BINGHAM
PAULINE LORD
MARY SHAW FREDERICK WARDE
and powerful supporting company in



J. HARTLEY MANNERS COMEDY DRAMA

"OUT THERE"

DRIGG'S THEATRE

Thursday, Sept. 5th

Seat Sale Now Open at

DRIGG'S THEATRE BOX OFFICE

Admission \$2.50 and \$2.00

Driggs Pays The War Tax

ELECTRIC SUPPLY BRANCHES OUT

The Clearfield Electric Supply Company finds it necessary in order to accommodate their rapidly growing business to greatly enlarge their facilities and to that end have begun the erection of a work shop and ware room along the Pennsylvania railroad above the power house of the Penn Public Service Company.

The new building will be 60x60 feet in size and one-half of same will be used as a ware room while an up-to-date motor repair department will be fitted up in the remainder of the new building.

This department will be in charge of F. B. Lee, an expert in his line, who has been in charge of the mechanical department at the Orcutt & Buchanan garage for the past six years. Mr. Lee took up his new duties this morning.

CORN ROAST AT GOSHEN

A jolly party of Third Ward people enjoyed a corn roast at the Goshen clubhouse last evening. The party was made up of the families of M. F. Bratton, H. L. Jones, Charles Peters, Wallace Chase and Ben F. Chase.

CUCUMBERS AND TOMATOES

Cucumbers and tomatoes are now ready for market. Telephone your orders to W. A. Collins, H. & C. 260x3. A28-101-pd

Valuable Property For Sale

Situate Anderson street, Curwensville, 100 foot frontage by approximately 165 feet (to B. R. & P. right of way) 8 rooms and bath. Hot water heated. Practically new linoleum on large kitchen. 1 Green House with fixtures, hot water heated on the premises. Barn and poultry house. An OPPORTUNITY for a Man who can devote a part of his time in Spring months to growing Garden Plants. For particulars address R. K. Way, Adminstr. A. T. Owens, Estate, Curwensville, Pa.

Picnics Socials Suppers

Any of these will be better attended and you can reach them cheaper by advertising your event in the Clearfield Progress.

Cheaper Than Hand Bills

A little space like the one below will cost you 30 cents an issue. It will be read in over 1400 homes in this city and over 2700 within the county.

This Space Will Cost You 30 Cents An Issue

Hand Bills Are A Nuisance

They disfigure your lawn and porch; they make our streets unkempt and untidy; and where you have a medium so widely read it will pay you to

Advertise in The Progress

Advertise Your Picnic Supper Festival In The Progress The Progress Is Read Wherever The People Want Reliable News

"EARNESTNESS IN LIFE, EVEN WHEN CARRIED TO AN EXTREME, IS SOMETHING VERY NOBLE AND GREAT." HUMBOLDT

ALLIES CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE ON ALL FRONTS

Astride the Arras-Cambrai sector the Canadians made a dent of two miles in the German lines and met with excellent success. Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of at least three good sized towns in his communique today.

South of the Scarpe river Haig announced successes together with the further advance of his troops.

The French War Department authorizes the announcement of new operations and accompanying gains in the Oulchy-le-Chateau sector and the repulse of two violent counter attacks by the Huns.

On every sector the Allies continue their grand advance and their dispatches indicate victories on a wide front or rather localized victories on all the fronts.

Not the least of the important events transpiring today was an advance by the Indians and Canadians in the Lys sector in the extreme north of the Hindenburg line.

The capture of Mt. Kemmel, reported in The Progress on Saturday, was confirmed by later dispatches and is taken as another evidence of the waning strength of the German army. When the Huns took this important point from the British some months ago they sacrificed thousands of men to do it and unless their man-power is waning they would hardly have permitted the British to recover it. Aside from this confirmation there was little new to report in the Sunday dispatches.

Peronne, the railroad center at the bend of the Somme, taken by the Germans in their offensive of last March, was recaptured yesterday by Australian troops, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight. Bouchavesnes, Rancourt, Flamincourt and St. Denis, in the same sector, also have been occupied. The English and Australians in these operations took more than 2000 prisoners.

A supplementary official statement says that the British captured in August 51,318 prisoners, 657 guns, more than 5750 machine guns and 1000 trench mortars.

BLISS MEETINGS A HUGE SUCCESS

The Rev. P. P. Bliss memorial meeting held at Hyde City by Evangelist Rev. O. B. Poulson was a particularly pleasant occasion and was participated in by a large audience at both the afternoon and evening services.

In the afternoon the large tent was filled to overflowing and an especially pleasing program was rendered.

The musical program was confined entirely to the creations of the gifted hymn writer and the joining of the entire assemblage in the chorus of the old time favorites showed the impression his inspiring words and praises have made on the people generally, especially of the older generation.

One of the chief features of the occasion was the presence and singing of Prof. James Bloom, "Singing Jim Bloom" if you will have it so, who taught our fathers and mothers through the entire region Rev. Bliss' soul-inspiring words set to pleasing music in the long ago. Prof. Bloom sang "Pull For the Shore" with all his old-time vigor and was heartily applauded for his effort.

S. C. Watts and wife, of Curwensville, sang a duet very pleasingly and Miss Alva Shaw, of Clearfield sang the solo part to "The Light of the World" assisted by the Clearfield Liberty Chorus. The Lib-

erty Chorus also sang one of Rev. Bliss' most popular pieces "Hold the Fort."

Rev. O. B. Poulson gave a highly interesting talk on the life and achievement of the great song writer, and gave many reasons for the pride Clearfield county should take in the fact that Rev. Bliss was born and spent a number of the early years of his life in Clearfield county.

The entire population of Siberia is estimated at little more than 7,000,000.

THE LABORING MEN



WHO are the laboring men?

We are the laboring men:
We, the muscle of the tribes and lands,
With sun-trod faces and horn-gloved hands;
With well-patched garments, stained and coarse—
With untrained voices, heavy and hoarse;
Who brave the death of the noontide heats,
Who mow the meadows and pave the streets,
Who push the plow by the smooth-faced sod,
Or climb the crags with a well-filled hod.

Yes, we are the laboring men—
The genuine laboring men.
And each, somewhere in the stormy sky,
Has a sweet love-star, be it low or high;
For pride have we to do and dare,
And a heart have we to cherish and care;
And power have we—for, lose our brawn,
And where were your flourishing cities gone?
Or bind our hands or fetter our feet,
And what would the gaunt world find to eat?
Aye, where were your gentry then?
For we are the laboring men!

WHO are the laboring men?

We are the laboring men:
We of the iron and waterway,
Whom fire and steam and tide obey;
Who stab the sea with a prow of oak,
Who blot the sky with a cloud of smoke,
Who bend the breezes unto our wills,
And feed the looms and hurry the mills;
Who oft have the lives of a thousand known
In the hissing valves that hold our own!

Yes, we are the laboring men—
The genuine laboring men.
And though a coat may a button lack,
And though a face be sooty and black,
And though the words be heavy of flow,
And new-called thoughts come tardy and slow,
And though rough words in a speech may blend,
A heart's a heart, and a friend's a friend,
And power have we, but for our skill,
The wave would drown and the sea would kill;
And where were your gentry then?
Aye, we are the laboring men!

WHO are the laboring men?

We who stand in the ranks of trade
And count the tallies that toil has made;
Who guard the coffers of wealth untold,
And ford the streams of glistening gold;
Who send the train on its breathless trips,
And rear the buildings and sail the ships;
And though our coats be a trifle fine,
And though our diamonds flash and shine,
Yet we are the laboring men—
The genuine laboring men.

We bolt the gates of the angry seas,
We keep the nation's granary keys;
The routes of trade we have built and planned
Are veins of life to a hungry land.
And power have we in our peaceful strife,
For a nation's trade is a nation's life;
And take the sails of our commerce in,
Where were your "artisans' pails of tin?"
Aye, where were your laborers then?
For we are the laboring men!

WHO are not the laboring men?

They're not the laboring men,
They who creep in dens and lanes
To rob their betters of honest gains;
The rich who stoop to devour the poor,
The tramps who beg from door to door,
The rogues who love a darkened sky,
And steal and rob, and cheat and lie;
The loafing wights and senseless bloats
Who drain their pockets to wet their throats.

They're not the laboring men—
The genuine laboring men.
And all true hearts that the price would give
For honest joy and a right to live,
And every soul to truth alive,
Willing to thrive and let others thrive,
Should rise with a true and steady hand
And mark these foes with a villain brand,
And shame them into the ranks of toil,
Or crush them under their kindred soil.
Away from the laboring men—
The genuine laboring men.



BEGINNING TOMORROW

The wonderful story of Dr. Davis, dentist to the Kaiser and his family for fourteen years in Berlin, will be started in The Progress with tomorrow's issue. We know of no way in which the average American can get a better understanding of the true personality of the Kaiser than by the reading of this wonderful story where in is given the many comments of the Kaiser on America and the other Allies. The Kaiser was especially fond of Dr. Davis and talked freely to him about the war. Don't miss a chapter of this story. Tell your friends to look for it in The Progress.

Cameron Waite, Danville
John H. Davis, Philadelphia
John Devins, Philadelphia
Charles Douglas, Philadelphia
William Kelly, Philadelphia
Joseph Kozicki, Ashley
Julio Merola, Philadelphia
Nermal Murphy, Scranton
John E. Myers, Philadelphia
Howard Shue, Schaffersburg

DIED OF DISEASE

Li. Garrett Cochran, Williamsport
Lt. Harry Hill, Pittston

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined)

Sgt. Vilas Dinger, New Bethlehem
John P. Barnes, McKees Rocks
James Weirich, Middletown
Myer Ahlson, Allegheny
Joseph Hutton, Lancaster
Edwin T. Jelech, Philadelphia
Robert B. John, New Florence
Edward J. Kerr, Coal Valley
Ernest Menzo, Philadelphia
William Scott, Philadelphia

At least 90 per cent of the population of Siberia is of Russian origin.

TODAY'S CASUALTIES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces today:

Killed in action 88
Missing in action 111
Wounded severely 238
Died of wounds 27
Wound, degree undetermined 178
Died of disease 12
Total 654

KILLED IN ACTION
Corp. Howard Duran, Pittsburgh
Charles Casey, Philadelphia
Peter Petroski, Scranton
Elworth Welch, Dallas

MISSING IN ACTION
Joseph Tracowski, Eynon
Carle Pazzani, Coupon
August Heuska, Johnstown
John W. Yoke, Latrobe
Charles Abrams, Kane
Curtis Anderson, Kane
Samuel Austin, Ligonier
Salvatore Filiso, Philadelphia
Peter Pekalsky, Throop

WOUNDED SEVERELY
Sgt. Martin O'Hara, Pittsburgh
Sgt. R. P. Stambacher, Williamsport
Corp. Emile Dubancis, Seminole
Corp. Joseph L. Hansen, Minersville
Corp. Chas. F. McCullough, Mason-town

Corp. Franklin L. Miller, Pottsville
P. R. Angstadt, Reading
Michele Antonio, Freeport
Dwight Davis, Pottsville
Thomas P. Kicher, Sykesville

Stephen Ferris, Scranton
Raymond Spencer, Laceyville
Mike Andras, Clarkfield
Chas. Frauenpreis, Pittsburgh
Carl Gustafsen, Pittsburgh

Edward Hopkins, Catasauqua
Le. Kent, Jersey Shore
Alfred Kessler, Conemaugh
Vincent McKay, Bradock
Peter Policchio, Boswell

Charles Schlessor, Scranton
Louis C. Schrier, Athens
Edward Snyder, Lancaster

KILLED IN ACTION
Wm. McCaffrey, Washington

WOUNDED SEVERELY
Corp. Paul J. Evans, Scranton
Corp. George Fuller
Robert Hahn, Pottsville

DIED OF WOUNDS

Corp. Cyle Burley, Big Run
John Stranough, Dilltown
Frank B. Ewell, Philadelphia
Charles Waltz, Penbrook
John Gorman, Pittsburgh

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined)

Sgt. William Richard, Philadelphia
Sgt. Carmen Most, Mocaqua
Corp. Jos. W. Bartek, Bitumen
Harry Ashcroft, Altoona
Bernard Behringer, St. Marys
Raymond Bomgardner, Harrisburg
August Conway, Clearfield
Nelson Nelson, Parkers Landing
William Ridley, Cowansville
Paul Delong, Albiontown
Edward Fitzgerald, Philadelphia
Leon Thompson, Barnes
William Yancey, Lopez

DIED OF DISEASE

Bn. Sgt. Maj. John Klingensmith, Greensburg
Sgt. Jerry Forbes, Philadelphia
Sgt. Jerry Forbes, Philadelphia
Newman Smith, Bushkill

THE SUNDAY LIST

Killed in action 10
Wounded severely 110
Died of wounds 5
Died of disease 1
Wounded, degree undetermined 77
Total 203

KILLED IN ACTION

Wm. McCaffrey, Washington
WOUNDED SEVERELY
Corp. Paul J. Evans, Scranton
Corp. George Fuller
Robert Hahn, Pottsville

MORE NATIONAL ARMY MEN FROM CLEARFIELD CO.

There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding of the requirements under the new man power registration act, and for the purpose of correcting false impressions concerning the age limit we publish herewith the clause in the act which specifies the ages affected. The act says: "Persons Required to Register:—All male persons who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set for registration by the President must register."

The President has designated September 12th as registration day therefore all males who have reached their 18th birthday and all not having reached the 46th milestone on life's journey by September 12th must register.

District No. 1 of Clearfield county will send 81 men to the different training camps this week. The number of men in each call, with their time of entrainment and the camp to which they are assigned follows:

Twelve of the following list will go to Camp Forrest, Georgia on Wednesday, September 4th:
Forty three of the following list will leave Thursday September 5th for Camp Greenleaf, Georgia:
Sixteen of the following list will leave Friday, September 6th for Camp Dix, N. J. for limited service:

208 Nicholson, Orvis A., Clearfield
214 Fauvel, Rex Earl, Clearfield
225 Moore, Clarence A., Clearfield
228 Wyszozie, Gust, Winburne
229 Anderson, William, Philadelphia
237 Shaw, Homer, West Decatur
1831 Rolley, Herman J., Youngstown
235 Sirm, William, Munson
240 Fleming, Walter L., Lane
243 Royer, Richard F., Frenchville
245 McAtee, Francis S., O'Shanter
246 Sipe, Lenn T., N. Y. City
247 Tiso, Luigi, Clearfield
248 Potter, Dudley George, Karthaus
250 Lindsay, Grant L., Decatur

33 Boyle, Adam H., O'Shanter
86 Leigey, William M., Coudley
67 Olson, Adolph, Grassflat
88 Bilanish, Stephen, Philadelphia
105 Lope, Richard, Munson
107 Berkiski, Mike Jr., Munson
108 Bruno, Secondo, Morrisdale
109 Rothrock, Emory E., Glen Richey
112 Gavlock, John, Drifting
114 Matieka, Joseph, Hawk Run
118 Lewis, Charles T., Morrisdale
122 Odell, Adolf Carl, Munson
124 Lansberry, Dudley R., Woodland
127 Johns, George D., Philadelphia
128 Sotock, George, Hawk Run
129 Palmistro, Mike, Allport
134 Shaw, Glen E., Clearfield
136 Patterson, Thomas J., Clearfield
147 Strange, Walton E., Morrisdale
151 Nearhood, L. Bryan, Surveyor
152 Vashinko, John, Philadelphia
153 Eckenode, Joseph C., Curwensville
154 Reid, Wm., Alln, O'Shanter
160 Wost, Joseph C., Clearfield
161 Bumgarner, Earl E., Clearfield
162 Stevens, Herbert B., Wallacetown
164 Anderson, Victor S., Munson
169 Welker, Rollie E., urwensville
171 Kennard, Robert W., Clearfield
172 Clark, Thomas A., Philadelphia
173 Valimont, Lloyd J., Coudley
174 Ross, Charles A., Karthaus
273 Mann, Thomas E., Pottersdale
182 Auella, Joe, Curwensville
183 McCormick F. Boyd, Clearfield
186 Love, Wm. A., Winburne
191 Livergood, Alfred D., Clearfield
193 Hammell, Adam Wm., Clearfield
203 Scott, Eugene Winburne
205 Snively, Francis B., Clearfield
207 Prechel, Julius, Munson
212 Trump, Clement, Bigler
213 Grafius, Clair John, Woodland
217 Ericson, Eric O., Munson
218 Bailey, Robert O., Morrisdale
223 Beeley, McKinley, Hawk Run
227 Stewart, Ross W., Allport

44 Mignot, Francis A., Frenchville
69 Kallburn, Edgar P., Coudley
167 Thompson, F. H., Curwensville
169 Zwolski, John, Curwensville
192 Lewis, Edward, Winburne
206 Watt, Miles John, Curwensville
207 Renoe, Lawrence H., Coudley
228 Deacon, Hubert, Munson
233 Williams, Harold, Karthaus
257 Laing, Alexander, Glen Richey
619 Cowder, Albert Doyle, Woodland
847 Owens, Blake T., Clearfield
905 Muero Antonio, Clearfield
958 Evans, Grover C., Morrisdale
983 Fletcher, Earl, Clearfield
1036 Rothrock, Mitchell, Sington
1088 Ross, Edw. Stoke, Morrisdale

Best General Fertilizer.
Stable manure is the best general fertilizer that can be applied in the orchard.
To allow a child to look into the mirror before it is a month old will cause it trouble in teething.
To rob a swallow's nest built in a fire house was held in the olden time to be a more fearful sacrifice than to steal a chicken from a church.

STRAIGHT TIPS
One thing worse than a quitter is a chap who is afraid to begin.
Even the most struggle is in need of a good many "straight tips."

The following men will leave District No. 3, Clearfield county, September 4th, 1918. These men will report at the office of the Local Board September 4th at 10.00 a. m. They will go to Camp Forest, Lytle, Ga.

Jos. L. Minewasser, Ocoola Mills.
John A. empy, Ocoola Mills.
John LeGere, Houtsdale.
Emil J. Huber, Houtsdale.
Leonard Burns, Houtsdale.
Alfred Brown, Houtsdale.
Frank Neving, Smithmill.
Charles Y. Zimmerman, Madera.
Joseph A. Grobocsky, Madera.
Max V. Derbique, Philadelphia.
William Frew, Westover.
Nelson O. Lewis, Berwindale.
Jonathan C. Kephart, Madera.
George Burckill, Houtsdale.
Lawrence Kephart, Madera.
Samuel Misrock, Beccaria.
Robert P. McCullum, Ocoola Mills.
James L. Kephart, Irvona.
Al W. Kline, Houtsdale.
Carl H. Davis, Madera.
Peter E. Heifer, Houtsdale.

Substitutes
Lorne I.Y. Westover, Westover.
Paul James Farran, Renova.
Steve A. Kitko, Ramey.
Herman Montgomery, Karthaus.
Judson A. Barrett, Karthaus.
Substitutes who do not leave for camp on this date will leave September 5th.

The following men will leave for Camp Greenleaf, Ga., September 5th. These men will report at the Ogan House at 10.00 a. m.

Lorne L. Westover, Westover.
Paul J. Farran, Renova.
Steve A. Kitko, Ramey.
Herman Montgomery, Karthaus.
Judson A. Barrett, Karthaus.
Bryan M. Chnyder, West Decatur.
Elmer Nelson, Ramey.
Victor G. Gearhart, Lumber City.
William J. Peterson, Coalport.
Chauncey Morris, New Millport.
Amey Lecker, Houtsdale.
Charles A. Keith, Coalport.
Thomas Kerfoot, Philadelphia.
David L. Norton, Houtsdale.
Russell R. loom, Berwindale.
Robert Cree Patterson, Berwindale.
George Chencharick, Morann.
Clair Cross, McCarty.
James H. French, Boardman.
John Cavalier, Madera.
Benj. F. C. Craggs, New Millport.
Joseph N. O'Brien, Ocoola Mills.
William C. Ouge, Houtsdale.
Frank B. Foster, Boardman.
Earl R. Latherow, Rosebud.
Ira H. Salsgiver, Smithmill.
M. Francis Byers, Coalport.
Albert W. Myers, Ocoola Mills.
Ralph G. McGarvey, Berwindale.
Andrew Plutko, Morann.
John Bendetta, Ocoola Mills.
L. Eugene Hile, Lumber City.
Clayton J. Ross, Kermoo.
Thomas Gimnick, Philadelphia.
Lynn Greenway, Madera.
Henry Richardson, Madera.
Clarence R. Hartman, Philadelphia.
Arthur Hutchinson, Houtsdale.
Wmfield G. Pearce, Berwindale.
William H. Bennett, Utahville.
Joseph F. Swails, Philadelphia.
Joseph B. Mclesky, Ocoola Mills.
Guy Clark Gilligan, Irvona.
Paul J. Leynaud, West Moshannon.
Leonard Dewey Bloom, Berwindale.
Joe Lucas, Smokerun.
David M. Salsgiver, Smithmill.
Willie R. Brandon, Ocoola Mills.
Ona Howard Lewis, Berwindale.
J. E. Mulson, Houtsdale.
William R. Gould, Briston.
John A. Dunkie, Jr., Ocoola Mills.
William J. Ball, Glen Hope.
Raymond J. Bratton, Irvona.
Merle Cross, Utahville.
Al Raymond Neving, Beccaria.
Leonard L. Owens, Berwindale.
Reuben Fagan, Irvona.
Edward B. Waddell, Coalport.
David Jasper, Rosebud.
Andrew T. Zukutney, Briston.
Quay V. Moore, Westover.
Albert W. Stone, Ocoola Mills.
Tony Raab, Madera.
Herman A. Srock, Ginter.
Paul G. Finnigan, Philadelphia.
Dolph Conrad, Rosebud.
Ernest C. Shore, Rosebud.
Harry Gould Adam, Houtsdale.

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(Continued on Page 4)

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS

CURWENSVILLE

Frank L. and Will Robinson finished the re-painting and trimming up of several rooms in the Locust street school building Saturday, which will give them a more cheerful appearance.

Thad Cassidy is remodeling his River street property. The interior is being altered to make more room and convenient. On open stairway is being put in and cellar improvements made. When the work on the house is completed Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy will have one of the neatest and most commodious dwellings on that street.

Miss Jeanette Weber arrived on Saturday from Youngstown, O., and will remain through the winter with her aunt Mrs. Lottie Bixler, becoming a pupil in the high school.

A goodly sprinkling of Curwensville folks attended the camp meeting at Mineral Springs Sunday. The Crescent band was also in attendance and furnished excellent music throughout the day.

About two-thirds of Curwensville's population went to Clearfield today and helped to swell the big crowd enjoying the excellent program of amusements furnished at the county seat.

Mrs. L. C. Bloom, a former resident of the place, now of Phillipsburg was a guest of Mrs. J. P. Robinson and daughters over Sunday.

Miss Freda Weber returned Saturday to her home in Youngstown, O., after spending several months in Curwensville visiting with relatives.

Lynn Faust, of Pittsburgh is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Wm. Holden on Walnut street. Mr. Faust has just returned from a six weeks' trip thru the west and reports very good crop conditions throughout the country.

Miss "Belle" Volpe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michel Volpe, of Ridge avenue, and Peter Desile, of Pittsburgh, were married Wednesday evening, August 28th by Squire John A. Dale at his home on Susquehanna avenue.

Mrs. Fred P. Robinson and little son Robert who were the guests of relatives at DuBois the latter part of the week, returned to their home here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Mullon and son Frederick left for Camp Meade this morning to spend a week with their son, Russell, who is a drill sergeant.

Miss Mary Ammerman who has been visiting with friends at Sandy Ridge returned home yesterday morning.

E. PRICE ROWLES BARN BURNED

The large barn of E. Price Rowles, near Olanta, was burned to the ground between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening.

The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin as it is alleged Mr. Rowles saw the fire bug throw a lighted match into the hay scattered about on the barn floor and then make his getaway as the flames burst forth.

Mr. Rowles managed to get all his stock and a Ford car out of the barn, but an automobile and all his housed crops went up in smoke, entailing a loss of four or five thousand dollars.

Teeth Frozen.

This all happened when zero weather prevailed and the victim was Clifford Allshouse, county recorder of Clark county. When he woke up one of those cold mornings, his teeth were certainly not chattering with cold, he says, for they were frozen tight and he could not move them until they had been thawed out. You see he placed them in a glass of water and the water was a solid cake of ice. Indianapolis News.

Uncle Sam

Protects the dependents of his fighters with Life Insurance. Who will protect your dependents if you die

Helmbold & Stewart
1314 1/2 Snyder Block

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LABOR WAKING UP TO THE ADVANTAGES OF PROHIBITION.

Speaking of the marked benefits that have come to wage earners from statewide prohibition, Mr. Clint G. Houston, editor of the Denver Labor Bulletin says:

"Since the saloons were closed the money which went to the brewing and liquor interests, now goes to the families. The saloon, which was once hoarded as 'the poor man's club' is now known to have been his worst enemy. I do not believe that 15 per cent of the wage-earners of Colorado would ever again vote to re-establish the saloon. In fact, a census which I caused to be made of three building trades unions, one each in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, shows that when the beer amendment was up for adoption in 1916, only about 5 per cent in these three communities voted for it.

"If the wage-earners throughout the nation can be made to realize what a drain upon their incomes is removed by the passing of the saloon and how their own self-respect and the respect of others is enhanced thereby, they will not only assist in the elimination of the saloon from the various states yet licensing the liquor traffic, but will give support to the national prohibition amendment."

SALOONKEEPER NOT TREATED FAIRLY

A farmer told me that soon after he moved from the country into a little town a man came to him and wanted him to sign a petition for a saloon in his town, and he said, "No I won't sign it," and the man said, "Why?" He said, "Because they don't treat the saloonkeeper fairly." Now this applicant for a license had had many objections made to signing a petition, but never had one of this kind been made before, and so he said, "What do you mean by that?" Here is the explanation: "You think that your saloon will help the town, don't you?" "Yes, sir." "You think that it will bring business and improved trade, don't you?" "Yes, sir." "Well, now, if that saloon will do what you say it will do, it will bring trade and improve business, and help the town, they ought to give you a bounty for starting that saloon to help the town and not make you pay a big tax for helping the town with the saloon." Can you answer the logic of that man's argument?—William Jennings Bryan.

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR."

"When the senate's committee on agriculture was investigating the subject of foodstuffs, the liquor men denied that they consumed as much as the prohibitionists said they did. They declared that they used only one per cent of the grain.

All right, let's take them at their word. One per cent of the grain will feed one per cent of the people. This means 1,000,000 people, because there are 100,000,000 of us in this country. We shall probably send 1,000,000 soldiers to France.

This means that the liquor men have been wasting enough foodstuffs to feed every last man who goes to the trenches!

If food will win the war—as Hoover says—then the liquor men have a fearful responsibility resting upon them when they deliberately waste the food which would give life and strength to our soldiers.

But what about the man whose vote gives the liquor men the right to do this? Every vote for the dregs will help save the soldiers at the front.—"Strengthen America" Campaign Committee.

DR. IRVING FISHER ON MODERATE DRINKING.

"The present movement for prohibition is making it clear that moderate drinking is a fallacy. Alcohol is always a narcotic. It paralyzes the brain on the heart beat. The judgment is made incapable of detecting the camouflage. It has been scientifically shown that the typesetter who takes one glass of beer is, to that extent, one-glass-of-beer drunk. The men and women who advocate moderation are responsible for much heavy drinking. The stamp of approval in the drawing-room makes alcohol a desirable commodity among the working class. . . . Alcohol consumes 5 1/2 per cent of the total food values of the United States and 13 per cent of our breadstuffs. It consumes fuel, transportation—the little neck of the bottle—and man-power. . . . If prohibition is good for wartime, it is better for peace, for that is a longer time. There is then time to establish for the nation the good habits formed in time of war."

MUST HAVE BOYS OR CLOSE UP.

What is your raw material, saloons? American boys. Say, I would not give one boy for all the saloons this side of h— . And they have to have 2,000,000 boys every generation. And then you tell me you are a man when you will vote for an institution like that. What do you want to do, pay taxes in money or in boys?—Billy Sunday.

"There is something more in patriotism than that which is measured by a court. That sort of patriotism is not worth having."—W. J. Bryan.

Carlin Taylor and family, of West Goshen, attended the Bliss memorial services at Erie City yesterday.

Classified Ads For Everybody

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A house in Wrigley Addition. Inquire 211 Second street. A24-11c

FOR SALE—One 500 foot steam boiler. Never used. A bargain for quick sale. Address Box 82, Clearfield, Pa. A27-1f

FOR SALE—Seed wheat at Stone House Farm; \$2.50 per bushel at farm. No sacks furnished. James Mitchell. A30-31c

FOR SALE—Dodge touring car. In good condition, five tires almost new. Will be sold cheap if sold at once. Good reasons for selling. Call 209 Nichols street, City. A30-31p

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Girl at once at F. B. Wilson's restaurant for kitchen work. Apply 216 Reed street. A29-1f

WANTED—Girls at the Clearfield laundry. A31-1wk-ch

WANTED—Sales girls must be 21 or over. Apply Tuesday morning at second floor office from 10.30 to 11.30. Leitzeinger Bros. A31-2t

WANTED—Place as housekeeper. Inquire at this office at once. A31-3tp

SHEEP RAISING INDUSTRY TO BE DISCUSSED

A meeting of all men interested in the sheep industry will be held in the Farm Bureau office, No. 1 Keystone Building, Clearfield, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. 3d, at 8 p. m. This meeting will be of special interest to those who have wool for sale.

THE "MARRYING SQUIRE"

Enoch F. Grice, and Cynthia Howells, of Lawrence township, were united in marriage by Esquire Milligan at his office in the Brown Building.

This made the 104th wedding the genial Justice has officiated at since assuming the caves of office.

CARNWATH SCHOOL HOUSE BURNED

The school house at Carnwath, Knox township, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday evening last.

HELPS WORKERS IN DENMARK

Labor Insurance Law Has Been Proved of Material Benefit to People in That Country.

In 1907 Denmark enacted a labor insurance law. Fully 111,000 persons and 60 per cent of the workmen in Denmark are now insured. (The proportion is 73 per cent of the men insurable and 23 per cent of the insurable women.) Practically all the industrial laborers are insured under the act.

Within the limits prescribed by the law, the conditions of unemployment insurance vary with each fund. The dues vary from the minimum of \$1.40 paid by the unskilled workmen to the maximum of \$7 per year paid by the workers in stone. The daily stipend is one, one and a half, or two krona, according to the financial status of the fund. A krona is equal to about 27 cents. The period of payment runs from 50 days in the year allowed the unskilled laborers to the maximum of 160 allowed the printers. The total amount of the benefits paid in 1912 was \$450,810, of which 53.8 per cent was distributed by the members; 21.9 per cent by the state, and 14.3 per cent by the communes. The sums spent in aid of unemployment from all sources for the five years, during which the act has been in operation, amounts to \$1,755,000.

In such times, and such moods as the time compels, labor is sure of just honor. Workers are certain to be valued at their true worth. Labor's holiday becomes more than ever the recognition of mighty forces of the most vital importance to all mankind.

All Labor Honorable.

It is harder to make a watch spring than to dig a ditch, harder to prepare the lens of a telescope than to make a watch spring, hard to measure exactly the length of the wave length of a certain element than to construct the most marvelous telescope.

What is needed in the world is realization of the fact that all labor is equally honorable when done earnestly, with dignity, self-respect, without hatred of those more fortunate, or contempt for those less fortunate.

FAVORED AT ONCE

Gompers Tells of Growth of Labor Day Celebration.

First Suggested, He Says, by P. J. McGuire, Then Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Samuel Gompers, founder and president of the American Federation of Labor, gave out for publication some interesting historical matter on the observance of Labor day.

"Undoubtedly the first suggestion of setting apart a day in each year to be observed as Labor day," said Mr. Gompers, "was conceived by the late P. J. McGuire, who was at that time secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. The suggestion occurred during the period when the Knights of Labor was in existence. P. J. McGuire being a member of that organization.

"Writing for the American Federationist in 1902, P. J. McGuire had this to say: "Pagan feasts and Christian observance have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved for this country, and for the American people, to give birth to Labor day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold.

Small Group Responsible. "More than all, the thought, the conception, yes, the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people, men active in uplifting their fellows and leading them to better conditions. It came from a little group in New York city, the Central Labor union, which had just been formed, and which in later years attained widespread influence.

"On May 3, 1882, the workers made the proposition. He urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year to be designated as 'Labor day' and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes. He advised the day should first be celebrated by a street parade, which would publicly show the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations. Next the parade should be followed by a picnic or a festival in some grove, the proceeds of the same to be divided in this semi-co-operative plan."

Observed as Festival Day.

"It was further argued Labor day should be observed as one festival day in the year for public tribute to the genius of the American industry. There were other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civil and military spirit, but none representative of the industrial spirit, the great vital force of every nation. He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill the wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays. Many were the cogent reasons he advanced, and at once the idea was enthusiastically embraced.

First Parade and Festival.

"The first Labor day parade and festival of the Central Labor union of New York city, September 5, 1882, was simply an imposing success. From that day on it became a fixed institution in the United States; observed today in every city of the land. The plan was next endorsed by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the general assembly of the Knights of Labor. It spread rapidly from city to city and from town to town. City councils and state legislatures took it up and made it a legal holiday, until finally, June 28, 1894, it became a national holiday by act of congress.

"The initial action taken setting apart one day in the year on which to review the activities and beneficial influence of organized labor occurred at the afternoon meeting of the third day of the fourth annual session of the federation, October 9, 1884, the convention being held in Schloesser's hall, Chicago. The resolution creating Labor day was introduced in the convention by A. C. Cameron, a delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, and was as follows: "Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage-workers, irrespective of sex, calling, or nationality."

"W. J. Hammond, representing the International Typographical union, from New Orleans, La., was president of this convention. The accredited delegates to this convention numbered only twenty-six.

ONE trouble of those who talk about the partnership between capital and labor is their lack of knowledge of how the partnership is conducted by those who control capital. It may be a partnership of a certain kind, but where capital makes all of the rules and insists that this is its right inasmuch as it owns the capital, and labor is forced to accept these rules without question, the quality of the partnership established is not calculated to give satisfactory dividends to those who toil for wages and who constitute by far the majority in this so-called partnership.—Molders' Journal.

Miss Martha Dunlap who spent the summer at Olanta has returned to Clearfield to resume her teaching.

SPECIAL TOUR-STAR CAST

THOMAS W. ROSS AMELIA BINGHAM
PAULINE LORD
MARY SHAW FREDERICK WARDE
and powerful supporting company in



J. HARTLEY MANNERS COMEDY DRAMA

OUT THERE

DRIGG'S THEATRE

Thursday, Sept. 5th

Seat Sale Now Open at

DRIGG'S THEATRE BOX OFFICE

Admission \$2.50 and \$2.00

Driggs Pays The War Tax

ELECTRIC SUPPLY BRANCHES OUT

The Clearfield Electric Supply Company finds it necessary in order to accommodate their rapidly growing business to greatly enlarge their facilities and to that end have begun the erection of a work shop and ware room along the Pennsylvania railroad above the power house of the Penn Public Service Company.

The new building will be 60x60 feet in size and one-half of same will be used as a ware room while an up-to-date motor repair department will be fitted up in the remainder of the new building.

This department will be in charge of F. B. Lee, an expert in his line, who has been in charge of the mechanical department at the Orcutt & Buchanan garage for the past six years. Mr. Lee took up his new duties this morning.

CORN ROAST AT GOSHEN

A jolly party of Third Ward people enjoyed a corn roast at the Goshen clubhouse last evening. The party was made up of the families of M. F. Bratton, H. L. Jones, Charles Peters, Wallace Chase and Ben F. Chase.

CUCUMBERS AND TOMATOES

Cucumbers and tomatoes are now ready for market. Telephone your orders to W. A. Collins, H. & C. 260x3. A28-10t-pd

Valuable Property For Sale

Situate Anderson street, Curwensville, 100 foot frontage by approximately 165 feet (to B. R. & P. right of way) 8 rooms and bath. Hot water heated. Practically new linoleum on large kitchen. 1 Green House with fixtures, hot water heated on the premises. Barn and poultry house. An OPPORTUNITY for a Man who can devote a part of his time in Spring months to growing Garden Plants. For particulars address R. K. Way, Adminstr. A. T. Owens, Estate, Curwensville, Pa.

Picnics Socials Suppers

Any of these will be better attended and you can reach them cheaper by advertising your event in the Clearfield Progress.

Cheaper Than Hand Bills

A little space like the one below will cost you 30 cents an issue. It will be read in over 1400 homes in this city and over 2700 within the county.

This Space Will Cost You 30 Cents An Issue

Hand Bills Are A Nuisance

They disfigure your lawn and porch; they make our streets unkempt and untidy; and where you have a medium so widely read it will pay you to

Advertise in The Progress

Advertise Your Picnic Supper Festival In The Progress The Progress Is Read Wherever The People Want Reliable News

GLOBE THEATRE

TONIGHT

Special Vitagraph
Feature
IN 5 REELS

The Fighting Trail
IN 2 REELS

Seat Sale Now On For
"OUT THERE"
at
Drigg's Theatre Box
Office

Ammonia water which has been used
for washing may be further utilized as
a fertilizer for plants.

New Zealand is going extensively in-
to the erection of concrete roads, be-
cause the cost of upkeep is so low.

A Belgian machine for digging
canals will cut its way through the
ground at a rate of 100 yards an hour.

The conquest of Siberia has begun
by the Cossacks in 1880.

Siberia has an area more than one
and one-half times as great as that
of the United States.

DO YOU HAVE JUNK?
I pay honest prices and pay
cash for all kinds of junk. Drop
me a postcard. James Bello,
Clearfield, Pa.

WOMEN GAVE THE NURSES EXCELLENT SEND OFF SATURDAY

The farewell reception tendered the four Red Cross nurses and three selective service men at the Court House Saturday evening was indeed a memorable occasion and greatly enjoyed by the capacity audience present.

The arrangements were in the capable hands of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and in keeping with all the activities of this splendid organization left nothing to be desired.

Mrs. Warren Partridge presided in a most capable manner. The invocation was delivered by Mrs. A. B. Weaver while Mrs. A. H. Woodward delivered the farewell address. Mrs. Woodward delivered the farewell address. Mrs. Woodward's address was highly entertaining and easily the peer of anything attempted in this line since these receptions were inaugurated with the going away of the first contingent of the national army.

Mrs. E. C. Reeve sang a very pretty solo accompanied on the violin by Mrs. Richard Patterson. The fame of these two local artists is too well known to need encomiums at our hand. Suffice it to say the solo evoked vociferous applause.

The roll was called by John M. Bain, of the Selective Service board who also added a word or two in way of farewell.

The Liberty Chorus also added to the general excellence of the program by rendering several patriotic selections.

The Siberian winters are long and exceedingly severe, the summers short and hot.

Siberia has long been the greatest source of supply of the fur trade of the world.

While Siberia has many schools it has but one university which is located at Tomsk.

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Miss Viola Fryday, of Philadelphia, a guest of Frances Geppert for two weeks returned home today.

Mrs. Albert Smith and son Jack have returned from an extended visit among friends and relatives at Grass Flat and Winburne.

POULTRY RAISING IS A DUTY

Farmers and People in Cities Should
Keep Enough Hens to Supply
Table With Eggs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If poultry is to play the part that it should play in feeding the nation and winning the war, not only will the deficiency created during the past year have to be made good, but there will have to be added something to the average as it stood before the 1917 depletion began. The duty and the opportunity falls upon general farmers and upon families in cities and towns who have enough back-yard space—and that means much less space than may be ordinarily considered necessary—to keep enough hens to supply their own tables with eggs.

Egg production is largely a question of breeding.

Greatest in the World.
The New York Connecting Railway bridge, which is better known as the Hell Gate bridge, with its three miles of elevated approaches, constitutes one of the greatest engineering projects of the world, overshadowed only by its importance as a trade route and public utility for passenger and freight traffic.

It is the world's heaviest bridge, of steel arch construction, accommodating four tracks. It is ready to bear the live load of 12 tons per linear foot while sustaining 26 tons of structure per linear foot. It is calculated that this live load may be likened to the weight of 45 of the highest and heaviest of modern locomotives in motion.

MORE NATIONAL ARMY MEN FROM CLEARFIELD CO.

(Continue from Page One)

Edward R. Tillett, Ramey.
Paul G. Sheiriff, Chesterhill.
Lester A. Spacht, Eversburg.
Frank McKeehan, Berwindale.
William C. Roland, Westover.
John H. Lee, Chierystree.
Andrew Philage, Madera.
Fred Alfred Dubler, Irwona.
Jerry A. Hurley, Houtzdale.
Jennings Bowser, Sidney.
Richard Marion, Brishin.
William H. Evans, Brishin.
Ellsworth H. Miles, Ramey.

Substitutes

James Tubo, Brishin.
John H. Lloyd, Houtzdale.
Sylvester S. Remms, Osceola Mills.
Henry Swanson, Houtzdale.
Richard R. Olson, West Moshannon.
J. Merrie George, Houtzdale.
Elmer Olson, Houtzdale.
John M. Chismar, Madera.
Cloyde Bernard Harber, Roschud.

The following men will leave District No. 3, Clearfield county, September 6th for Camp Dix, N. J. All persons will report at the office of the Local Board September 5th at 5:00 p. m.

Francis Brown, Altoona.
Charles Conrad, Roschud.
Martin M. Falcher, Ramey.
Muni Antonio, Lumber City.
Stanley Bakuli, Roschud.
Harold B. Fowler, Berwindale.
John William Fagen, Brishin.
Roy Pope, Brishin.
Battista Cimino, Osceola Mills.
Thomas Grey, McCarency.
Wesley McCall, Phillipsburg.
Agostino Barbacci, Smithhill.
Charles H. Kephart, Osceola Mills.
Charles Yarger, Osceola Mills.
Guy Carter, Osceola Mills.

Substitutes

Herman Vaughn, Phillipsburg.

ALL CALLED ON TO WORK

Necessity for Some Useful Occupation
Must Be Apparent to Every One
at This Time.

Labor has gained throughout the last year in the feeling and thought of the world. The strain and perils of the times have brought an unusually sober and reflective state of mind. Men and women have been more than commonly concerned with the gravest problems of existence. They have given more than the ordinary consideration to the needs and dangers of life.

All this has contributed to the dignity and honor of hard work. Never was there more general recognition of the necessity of meeting real trials manfully and playing a man's part in the serious business of living. Never in recent times was it more difficult to shirk without discredit or spend the crowded years in idleness without forfeiting respect and reputation. The world has so much to do, so many great tasks crowded upon its mental and physical resources that work is more than ever before the plainest and most vital duty of all who have strength for service.

AND because eternal things are true this is the biggest Labor Day and also one of the most serious. It is as sober in its deeper relations and aspects as it is inspiring to labor leaders and members of labor organizations because it comes in a time of notable labor gains and demonstrations of labor's power and prestige.

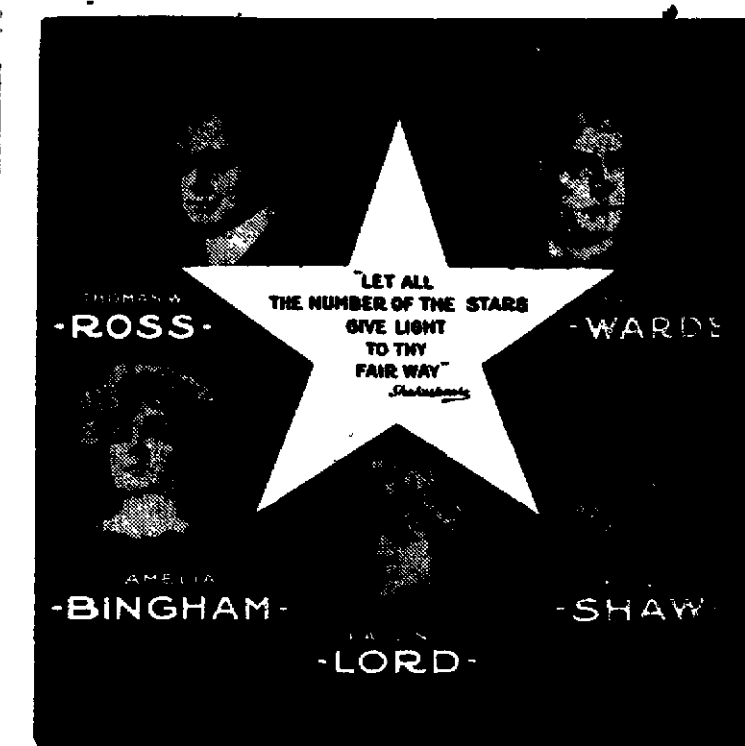
Labor's Fair Share.

The "dignity of labor" sounds well from the rostrum, but the men and women who do the world's work and produce the world's wealth are rapidly learning that their dignity as well as their happiness depends upon their insistence on a more equitable distribution of the products of their toil. They have learned that the only way to secure anything like a fair division is by organized effort through banding together in unions for the raising of wages and the shortening of the hours of toil. Through such organized effort they have raised the standard of living for every worker.

Albert Nagle, Madera.
David B. Olson, Brishin.
Sestilia Bianchi, Coalport.

Misses Anna and Lucinda Welch are spending the week end at DuBois.

"Out There" At The New Drigg's Theatre, Sept. 5th.



The story of "Out There," the great war play written by J. Hartley Manners, and which is to be produced as the opening offering at the Driggs Theatre on Thursday, Sept. 5th, with a star cast including the names of Thomas W. Ross, Amelia Bingham, Pauline Lord, Mary Shaw and Frederick Warde, is one of patriotic appeal and preaches the gospel of "Service". It principally concerns a girl of the slums as "aunted" Annie, who amid her deplorable surroundings in the city of London, sees a great light. A desire to be of service to her country in its hour of need ennobles her, and raises her far above those who are her companions and friends. She enlists as a helper in Red Cross work, doing the most menial service, afterwards becoming a full fledged nurse, a joy and a ministering angel in a hospital near the battle front. First she is a pathetic little figure, but her career of service raises her to heights that would not have been possible but for the great conflagration that is now raging.

"Out There" is a play of strong dramatic interest, thrilling at most times; but not without its humorous side, one scene in particular depicting the interior of a hospital, during which the light-heartedness and pranks of the convalescing soldiers has enabled the author to extract fun from what would seem to be the most serious of surroundings.

BUY W. S. S. AND THRIFT STAMPS TODAY AND
EVERY DAY

MOTHER TRADITION SPURS U. S. SOLDIERS TO GLORY

Boy Fighters Bruised Up By "Home" Atmosphere Which Follows Them From Training Camp to Front Line Trench.

By JOHN R. MOTT

General Secretary of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

STOOD one day a few months ago in the office of Gen. Ed. Dwyer, in France. It was a fatal hour. Only a few minutes before my arrival an officer rang. An officer near the line sent the distressing word: "A company of his men caught between the enemy's barrage and the fire of their own artillery and been terribly punished. The news still rang in the General's ears when he welcomed me.

Gen. Dwyer led me across the room to a great map of the front lines and pointed out to me where the awful punishment had taken place.

"It was their first baptism of fire," he said sorrowfully, "their first exposure to the fearful destruction of modern warfare."

I looked from the map to him and said: "General, how do you explain it? How is it possible for these boys to come from their peaceful homes right into the teeth of such a terrible experience, and to stand up before it like veterans?"

PRaised BY GENERAL.

Turning to me impressively he gave this splendid answer: "If you want my explanation, Mr. Mott, it is very simple. I give all credit to the tradition of the American mother."

The tradition of the American mother! Among all the priceless treasures we are risking in this battle for democracy there is none more precious than this. We should be cheated indeed, were we to win this war and lose one iota of that tradition's power. It is part of the task of the Y. M. C. A. to keep the tradition bright.

Day by day as I have traveled the United States I have seen service flags grow thicker in the windows of homes. I am writing this to the fathers and mothers who lie behind these service flags. I want to invite them to travel with me, as I have often traveled in the path that leads from home to "over there." I want them to see how the Y. M. C. A. goes with their boy every step of the way.

Recently there came to my office a letter from a man in New England.

"Twenty-three draft men are leaving this country this week," it said, "and of those seventeen have never before slept a night away from home."

Imagine, if you can, the terrible journey it ended at last and we came to the port of debarkation. The kind of a port that in other times would have been a place of refuge for the weary traveler, but now it was a place of suffering and death. The boys were not alone on the boat, but they were alone in the world.



DR. JOHN R. MOTT



LAST NIGHT IN AMERICA.

And what of those "unmanned ports" where our men embark? A few months ago I approved the largest appropriation the Y. M. C. A. has ever made for the erection of one of its buildings.

The architect told me to approve it were six photographs of our American soldiers. They were pictures of men spending their last night in America—sleeping upright in chairs at our overcrowded building at an unmanned port. Men sleeping on billiard tables, and on the floor.

I said to myself: "This is intolerable. What would the fathers and mothers of America say if they saw those pictures? What sort of appreciation is this for a great country to show to its sons?"

So we have provided for that port a super-hut, and have filled it full of the things of home. With the approval of the War Department the Y. M. C. A. boys carried the things of home with them on the deck of the transport. Dainty trips those used to be, dainty and uncomfortable enough they are even now. Yet somewhere on those great ships motion pictures are being shown; somewhere games are being played; somewhere the men are sitting or standing in a room where they may write to friends back home on the letter paper of the Red Cross.

AMERICAN ARMY CLEAN.

So the long, trying, dangerous journey it ended at last and we came to the port of debarkation. The kind of a port that in other times would have been a place of refuge for the weary traveler, but now it was a place of suffering and death. The boys were not alone on the boat, but they were alone in the world.

of debarkation "over there" are no suburbs of Heaven even now. Yet let me say this as positively as I can—that in all my travels up and down France, I have not one single American soldier who is under the influence of liquor. Ours is the cleanest army that ever marched to battle. It is due largely to the tradition of the American mother.

I wish I were able to print the military report of one of those great ports where our troops debark. It would show at a glance the scope of the work for the boys in a way that words cannot tell. Such a map shows the port, and the train, and the camp, and the work of the Y. M. C. A. Every red dot means a Y. M. C. A. hut. Along the coast are the docks, each a hut for our sailors and our naval aviators. Scattered about are yellow dots, representing Y. M. C. A. restaurants and cafes.

I pictured one of these cafe huts at a port used chiefly by our allies, and said to the author in charge: "How many men were cared for here?"

And the worker—a woman—answered: "More than 100."

I will not stop to describe the great training camps over there—those great universities, where skilled officers from the French and English and Italian armies help to bring our men to the finest fighting edge. They do not differ in essentials from our camps on this side; and with them the fathers and mothers of America are familiar. I want to hurry on with the boys to that centre of our heart interest, that section which the French name the "zone of combat" for the Y. M. C. A. goes even there.

Early in this war a well known American, who should have known better, referred to the Y. M. C. A. secretary's calling as a "bomb proof job." I wish that man could have traversed the western front with me last Spring. I wish that he might see the cablegrams that daily come to my office from "over there." Let me pick one or two from the pile on my desk:

"A great service has been rendered by thirty American Y. M. C. A. workers among the French troops under terrific shell fire during German drive along Aisne."

with the troops slaving wherever it is possible. All those food distributed weary souls whose supplies failed to reach them. Coffee and soup made and served until buildings shattered by German shells. 33 flyers been destroyed by shell fire or captured by the Germans. Three warehouses of the Y. M. C. A. were burned by Association officials in order to prevent remaining stores falling into the hands of the enemy.

"Miss Marie C. Herron, of Cincinnati, Ohio, sister-in-law of ex-President Taft, and Miss Jane Bowler, also of Cincinnati, Y. M. C. A. canteen workers, particularly distinguished themselves, laboring on with troops, refugees, and wounded with villages burning about them. Miss Bowler, who stayed at the post at Sclesons, held through the last offensive, held it again in this last one despite the terrific bombardment. Finally left when everything in flames, less than an hour before the Germans entered."

The despatch goes on to mention two of our secretaries who were exposed to shell fire until they were gassed; others who helped back thousands of refugees and wounded. That is the first message.

"Y" MEN AT THE FRONT.

Take this one also: "Secretaries at front are responding splendidly to intensified labor placed upon them by attack. Secretaries are going almost constantly as close front as permitted by officers, giving the men fruit and chocolate, often taking them in the front trenches. Many secretaries are suffering from shell shock or gas, but keep going in intense attack. All Y. M. C. A. stores are freely given men in need, and with them the fathers and mothers of America are familiar. I wish I were able to print the military report of one of those great ports where our troops debark. It would show at a glance the scope of the work for the boys in a way that words cannot tell. Such a map shows the port, and the train, and the camp, and the work of the Y. M. C. A. Every red dot means a Y. M. C. A. hut. Along the coast are the docks, each a hut for our sailors and our naval aviators. Scattered about are yellow dots, representing Y. M. C. A. restaurants and cafes."

"German shell dressing stations. Three Y. M. C. A. secretaries in one when it was destroyed by shell fire were uninjured. Supplies taken on trucks in the dark. No permanent canteen in this sector. Headquarters in a sandpit. Motor trucks work out from there. Ready any moment day or night. Replace ment troops arrived without food. Y. M. C. A. truck drives twenty miles to get supplies, free distribution. Several suffer from gas, from strain of overwork. Y. M. C. A. men serving in front hospitals day and night have made wonderful places for themselves with the men. Officers say that it is the finest work done in France."

"Will anyone read messages like these and say that the Y. M. C. A. uniform is not a uniform of honor? The 'Y' is no fair weather friend. It goes with the boy to the very moment when he steps into No Man's Land. The last hand stretched out to him in friendship before he goes over the top is the hand of a 'Y' secretary. And suppose the boy goes over the top, and drops wounded in that are in the enemy's hands—British, it is possible. All those food distributed weary souls whose supplies failed to reach them. Coffee and soup made and served until buildings shattered by German shells. 33 flyers been destroyed by shell fire or captured by the Germans. Three warehouses of the Y. M. C. A. were burned by Association officials in order to prevent remaining stores falling into the hands of the enemy."

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SEVEN DAYS OF FREEDOM.

Then comes the day when the boy has his leave of absence. Seven days is allotted to him in advance he looks forward to it, and the great day comes at last. Seven days of freedom! What shall he do with them? The Frenchman may go back to his home; the Englishman turns across the channel to "Blighty." If you will read the history of wars you will discover that every army has had one great common enemy. Its name is Leisure. The Y. M. C. A. is trying to remove Leisure from the liability column and place it among the soldier's assets.

General Pershing, who feels the eyes of every American mother upon him, has no love for the great cities as a place of leave for the men. With his help and at his suggestion, the Y. M. C. A. helped to work out a plan.

Over in one of the beautiful corners of France, near the Swiss mountains, is Aix-les-Bains, one of the most famous resorts in the world. There the association went and rented all those great hotels; even the great gambling hall was rented, turning it into a motion picture theatre. There are stationed fifty or sixty of the finest men and women in America—wearing the "Y" uniform. I maintain that American soldiers no where have such a vacation as they have at Aix-les-Bains, where the best play and recreational sports, the most distinguished lecturers and actors, and the ablest preachers in America combine to inspire and instruct and entertain them.

Our boys are going across very fast these days. The resort at Aix is already overcrowded. But we have arranged for five similar great resorts. Nothing is too good for the American boy—and in his leisure hours, the "Y" offers him its best.

Fathers and mothers in America ask me about the prison camps. Suppose our boy were captured? they say. And one mother said to me: "I can stand the thought of losing him in battle, but the thought of the horrors of those camps is more than I can bear." "Have you seen the prison camps?" they ask me. And I sometimes wish that I might truthfully say that I had not seen them. The picture of those camps, as I saw them in the early days of the war, is burned so deeply and indelibly into my memory. Before my country entered the war I visited the prison camps in Germany, Austria, and Hungary. Let me remind you that there are today nearly 6,000,000 prisoners. Of that number nearly 4,000,000 are in the hands of the German army."

What can America do? you ask. The "Y" can do much. The Y. M. C. A. secretaries visiting and helping in all those camps. I wish you might have seen the supreme of their work.

SAVED CAMP PRISONERS.

In camps where men were drifting into insanity for lack of consolation, the "Y" secretary appeared. He found among the prisoners one who had been a fine musician before the war. Securing some band instruments, he started a band. He found another who had been a banker. He organized a class in banking with the prisoners as teachers. Another had been a shoe manufacturer and was soon busy with a corps of men repairing the prisoners' shoes. (The secretary brought with him a photograph and a motion picture machine. It was a miracle those men achieved.)

With our entry into the war we were compelled to withdraw our men gradually. But still there are channels open to us. The "Y" has its offices in Copenhagen and in Switzerland. Through neutral agencies like the Danish Red Cross it still reached out a cheering and a helping hand.

As I finished my tour of France, the Y. M. C. A. secretary who had me in charge said to me: "Now you have seen everything, haven't you?" I looked at my list, and it was all checked off. "Yes," I answered, "I have seen everything." But he answered, "No, there is one place yet to visit."

So he took me in a machine out to a cemetery. There we stood beside a few scores of newly-made graves—the graves of American soldiers and sailors.

ALL CREEDS ARE ALIKE.

"I'm not a preacher," said the secretary. "Only a layman, but I have been alone here and as there was, until recently, no chaplain at this point, I have had to read the last service over these boys—all of them alike, Protestants, Catholics, Jews." Then he told me of a French thing. He had conceived the idea of finding for each one of those graves a French mother in the town to serve as Godmother to the boy while the war lasts. And some said: "I will take two graves, for each of my sons." Our Army and Navy will increase by millions. These millions will go overseas. Some day they will come home—that is, most of them. The Y. M. C. A. will accompany them and minister to them all the way. We will make journeys to meet them at the American ports. As we see them coming off the transports or troop trains, may we be able to meet them unafraid and unashamed because we shall have done all in our power to serve them through this agency. The time goes with them from the time they leave home until they return home, representing to them months during all the intervening months and pursuing in truth the tradition of the American mother."